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PLAYING CARDS

BEQUEST OF
MARY FLAGLER CARY

GRAMMATICAL
CARDS.

Imprimatur.

June 1.
1676.

J. Jane.

• LONDON,

Printed for S. Mearn, and
A. Clark, and are to be sold
by J. Seller at the *Hermitage-
Stairs* in Wapping, and J. Hill
in *Exchange-Alley*. 1677.

YALE



To all Ingenious Gentlemen, the Perusers of these Sciential Cards.

PRoinde recte monebat Plato, ut neque corpus excerceremus sine animo; neque animum, sine corpore; sed veluti conjugii cujusdam equilibrium servaremus corpori. Plutarchus.

Gentlemen,

IT was Plato's custom (after he had ended his disputation as he went forth of

A 2 his

his School) to give this admonition to his Scholars, *Videte ut otium in re quapiam honesta collocetis.* Nothing is more irksome to nature than not to know how to spend ones time, and if the mind have not some Relaxation from its grave and serious Employments it cannot endure. So that as Idleness is always hateful to an ingenious Spirit, so to be always seriously imployed is impossible; the mind then doth necessarily require some *medium* betwixt Idleness and Labour, which is called by the

the Latines *refocillatio* & *re-
creatio*, as that which comforteth, and frameth the mind
a new to weighty exercise; now Gentlemen, although
you do not want variety of diversions, yet I can hardly
be perswaded but I should have been very injurious to
you, if I should have obscured this Grammatical Epi-
tome, and deprived you of that which will make much
both for your Pleasure and Profit; for what can be more
delightful than to recollect (without any labour) the
rudiments of so necessary an

Art as Grammar is, and what Recreation can be more profitable to a Student, or lover of good Letters than that which brings into his mind those Rules whereby he is enabled to speak Congruously and Elegantly, and that *per jocum* without hindring him from his more necessary and grave studies: This consideration hath enboldned me to recommend them to your use, and to offer them *tanquam Mensas Secundas*, as a second course unto you, desiring that the praise of the Invention may return to the
Au-

(5)

Author, and that his sending them abroad may be favourably interpreted; as he framed them for you, so I present them, only I have made so bold as to alter some things, and explain others, and where necessary Rules were left out by the Author there to add them. Thus Gentlemen, desiring your Pleasure and Profit may by these Cards be encreased, I refer you to the Authors Preface for the use, and rest

Yours

T. B.

A

*A short Treatise teaching the Use
of these Grammatical Cards.*

Our Grammar, Gram-
matical or Sciential
Cards, in all points and suits
do represent your vulgar or
common Cards. For, first, as
yours are entitled *Hearts,*
Diamonds, Spades, and *Clubs:*
So ours are to be called by the
names of *Orthographie, Ety-*
mologie, Syntaxis, and *Proso-*
dia. So then, we say the King
of *Orthographie,* which is al-
ways the definition thereof.
The Trey of *Syntaxis,* the
eighth

(7.)

eighth of *Profodia*, and the like may be said of all the rest, throughout all the degrees, suits, sorts & numbers whatsoever. And although they are but an abstract of the Grammar, yet may this abstract be Epithited compleat and perfect, for there is not one Rule significant or material, left out among the four parts, so that the perfection of the Grammar principles may hereby be easily attained unto, both with delight and profit.

All our Cards run upon number also, and number
(we

(we know) doth strengthen the memory, and memory is a most excellent faculty, and a gift prae cellent. So then the end of the framing of our Cards, is, First to help the weakness and to strengthen the memory of youth. As for example, I have a Card in my hand which is the fifth of *Syntaxis*, but why is it called the fifth? Because the Construction of a Verb Impersonal is five-fold. As first, Some will govern a Genitive Case, as *Interest*, *Refert* and *Est*. 2. Some a Dative Case, as *Accidit*, *Contingit*, *Conducit*, &c. and so forward as in that Card may plainly appear. And the like reason is for the whole Pack. Secondly these our Cards, are a great benefit, for such as have lost their Latine tongue, and especially for old Gentlemen and Statesmen, that would

would willingly recover the profit of this their decayed tongue, with delight, and without taking much pains. For we know the practise of them to be most beneficial for all Ages, and all sorts of People.

All Games may be played thereon, with witty Jest, sweet flowing Latine and great understanding.

Every Suit of Cards hath his distinct Figure or Character and number to be known the one from the other. So that they which are illiterate may also play there with with pleasure, but the Learned and Intelligent well-willers to the Latine Tongue, both with pleasure and profit. In fine, and to conclude all briefly, The use and practise of them shall perform more than I will or can speak in praise of them.

There

There is also a Reason of the appropriation and diversity of their several Figures or Characters: But I think few are so incapacious, but that they can give their reason, even by natures instinct. As the character of *Orthographia* is a *Rundle* or *Circle*, which Circle signifies perfectness: So he that can write perfectly true *English* or *Latine*, may well be said to be a good Proficient or perfect Schollar; And the like of the rest.

F I N I S.

E
 2
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 6
 r
 un
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 id
 or
 he

ORTHOGRAFIA.

Periodus Græcis, Latinis
plena ac perfecta distinctio
dicitur, Quia uno pleno
planoque puncto perficit
totam sententiam. (.)

II

ORTHOGRAPHIA.

Sententiarum punctis, hæ
Duæ annumerari solent. 1. Pa-
renthesis, quæ est sententia
Duabus semilunulis inclusa,
qua remotâ, sermo tamen ma-
net integer, ut, *Princeps* (quia
bella minantur Hostes) mili-
tibus urbem præmunit & ar-
mis.

Interrogatio Duobus signatur
punctis ac superiore sursum
caudato. (?)

ORTHOGRAPIA.

Tria sunt sententiarum
puncta.

1. Comma est respirandi
locus, sic (,)

2. Colon est perfecta
periodi pars, sic (:)

3. Periodus ponitur post
perfectam sententiam, &
puncto plano notatur, sic
(.)

III

ORTHOGRAPIA.

Ex semivocalibus
quatuor sunt liqui-
dæ.

L. M. N. R.

V

ORTHOGRAFIA.

Ex viginti duabus
literis, 5. Sunt voca-
les, a, e, i, o, u.

Diphthongi quin-
que, æ, au, œ, ei, eu,
reliquæ consonantes
appellantur.

VI

ORTHOGRAFIA.

Hæc sex diligenter sunt observanda.

1. X, & Z, duplices sunt consonantes, hoc est unaquæque earum, vim habet duarum consonantium.

2. I, & V, quando sibi vel aliis præponuntur vocalibus, consonantes sunt.

3. K, Y, Z, Latinis dictionibus non admiscentur.

4. H, propriè aspiratio est.

5. Majusculis inchoantur sententiæ & propria nomina.

6. Quæ dipthongis scribuntur, nam hæc quidem omnino vel scribi vel signari debent.

VII

ORTHOGRAPHIA.

Ex literis , Septem sunt semivocales.

L.M.N.R.S.X.Z.

Hoc est medium habent sonum inter vocales & consonantes.

VIII

ORTHOGRAPHIA.

In syllabarum distinctionibus hæc octo occurrunt observari.

Inter M, & N, non interseritur P,
Post X, non scribitur S.

Occurro	}	Non	{	Obcurro.
Officio				Officio.
Aufero				Abifero.

E. Contra.

Abstineo	}	Non	{	Attineo.
Obtineo				Ottineo.
Obrepro				Orrepro.

IX

ORTHOGRAFIA.

Ex Consonantibus 9. sunt mutæ
b, c, d, f, g, k p, q. t.

Literæ Majusculæ cum solæ scri-
buntur aliquando prænomen signi-
ficant, & 9. Nomina:æ sunt.

A	Aulus.	M	Marcus.
C	Caius.	P	Publius.
D	Decius.	Q	Quintus.
G	Gaius.	T	Titus.
L	Lucius.		

ORTHOGRAFIA.

Literæ Majusculæ, aliquando significant numerum, quarum Decem nominantur.

I	1	Unum.
V	5	Quinque.
IX	9	Novem.
X	10	Decem,
XL	40	Quadráginta.
L	50	Quinquáginta.
XC	90	Nonáginta.
C	100	Centum.
D	500	Quingenti.
M	1000	Mille.



Mel in ore.

ORTHOGRAFIA.

Cavendum est ab iis vitiis quæ vulgo
propria videntur, viz.

Iotacismus. Lit. I. nimia extensio.

Lambdacismus. Lit. L. nimis operosus
sonus.

Ischnotes. Loquendi exilitas.

Traulismus, Oris hæsitantia.

Plateasmus, Vocis Crassa & rustica expressio.



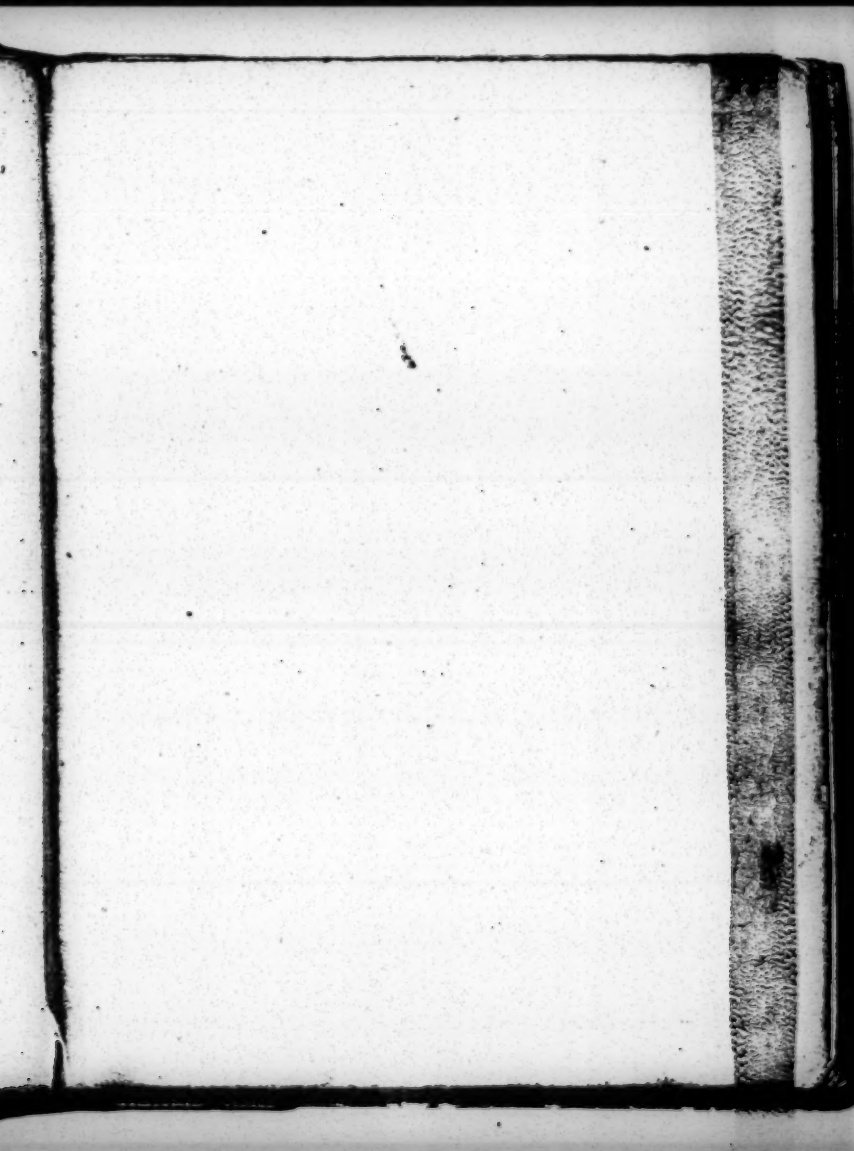
ORTHOGRAPHIA.

Affinis est Orthoepia, hoc
est, emendatè rectéque lo-
quendi ratio, ab ὀρθὸς rectus
& ἔπος verbum.



ORTHOGRAPHIA.

Est rectè scribendi ratio,
qua docemur quibus quæ-
que dictio sit formanda lite-
ris : ut Lectio, non Lexio :
ab ὀρθὸς rectus & γράφειν scri-
ptura.



PROSODIA.

Ultima cujusque
versus Syllaba, habetur
communis.

In O finita communia,

In U finita producuntur & Omnia solum.

PROSODIA.

Spiritus duo sunt, asper & lenis.

Carmen Heroicum constat ex duobus pedibus, genere; Dactylo & Spondæo.

Carmen Elegiacum quod & pentametri nomen habet constat duplici Penthemimeri.

1. *Res est solliciti*
2. *Plena timoris amor.*

PROSODIA.

Tonus triplex, acutus sic ',
gravis ', circumflexus ^.

Canon I. Omne præteritum
dissyllabum priorem habet lon-
gam; Excipias *fidi*, &c.

Canon II. Primam præteriti
geminantia, primam itidem
brevem habent.

Canon III, Supinum dissyl-
labum priorem producit; ex-
cipias *datum*, &c.

PROSODIA.

Pedum quatuor sunt dis-
syllabarum.

1. Spondeus - virtus.
2. Pyrrychius ∪∪ Deus.
3. Trocheus - ∪ panis.
4. Jambus ∪- amans.

PROSODIA.

Scanſio eſt legitima carminis in ſingulos pedes Commenſuratio, Huic accidunt quinque.

1. Synaloepha.
2. Eclipſis.
3. Synæreſis.
4. Diæreſis.
5. Cæſura.

Quinque ſunt quæ tonorum regulas perturbant.

1. Differentia tonum tranſponit.
2. Tranſpoſitio tonum inſertit, quod uſu venit præpoſitionibus quæ poſtpoſitæ gravantur.
3. Attraſtio tonum mutat, cum ſequitur conjunctio inclitica.
4. Concifio tranſfert tonum cum diſtiones per Syncopen aut Apocopen caſtrantur.
5. Idioma hoc eſt linguæ proprietas tonum variat.

PROSODIA.

Carminum sex sunt genera.

1. Heroicum.
2. Elegiacum.
3. Asclepiadæum.
4. Sapphicum.
5. Phaleucium.
6. Iambicum.

Carmen Heroicum quod idem Hexametrum dicitur, constat pedibus numero sex.

Tyrēre tū pārūlē rēcūbāns sūb tēgmīnē fāgi.

VII

PROSODIA.

Septem syllabarum ultima-
rum corripuntur.

In b. d. c. e. l. r. is.

Quædam tamen ex his etiam
& omnibus fere regulis excipi-
enda.

PROSODIA.

Pedum Trissyllabi Octo.

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. Molossus. | - - - |
| 2. Tribrachus. | ō ō ō |
| 3. Dactylus. | ū ō ō |
| 4. Anapæstus. | ō ō ū |
| 5. Bacchius. | ō - - |
| 6. Antibacchius. | - - ū |
| 7. Amphimacer. | - ū - |
| 8. Amphibrachus. | ū - ū |

Primarum syllabarum quantitas octo modis cognoscitur.

1. Positione.
2. Vocali ante vo.
3. Diphthongo.
4. Derivatione.
5. Præpositione.
6. Compositione.
7. Regula.
8. Exemplo.

PROSODIA.

Novem syllabarum ultimarum producuntur.

1. In *a*.
2. In *as*.
3. In *es*.
4. In *o*.
5. In *i*.
6. In *is*, obliquis.
7. In *os*.
8. In *us*.
9. In *u*, omnia,

X

PROSODIA.

Mediæ syllabæ partim ex incrementis Genitivi, partim ex Conjugationis analogia, cognosci possunt.

Adjectiva in inus Latina penultimam producant, præter hæc 10. sequentia.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Diutinus. | 6. Serotinus. |
| 2. Crastinus. | 7. Oleaginus. |
| 3. Pristinus. | 8. Faginus. |
| 4. Perendinus. | 9. Cedrinus. |
| 5. Hornotinus. | 10. Carbafinus |



PROSODIA.

Palinodiam Canit.

Scanfioni accidunt Synalapha. Elifio vocalis ante alteram. Eclipsis, quoties m. cum sua vocali perimitur. Synæresis, contractio duarum. Diæresis. Cæfura.



PROSODIA.

Dividitur in Tonum, qui est lex vel nota qua Syllaba in dictione elevatur vel deprimitur.

Spiritum, quo aspiratione vel citra aspirationem profertur Syllaba.

Tempus quod est Syllabæ pronuntiandæ mensura.



PROSODIA.

Est quæ rectam vocum
pronuntiationem tradit ;
Latine Accentus dicitur, a
περσάδω concino.

I

ETYMOLOGIA.

Propria quæ Maribus tribuuntur Mascula dicas.

Inter Heteroclyta. Estque Monoptoton nomen cui vox cadit una.

Sunt & Aptota, Diptota, Triptota, redundantia, &c.

Sunt & Nomina & Verba defectiva, ut aio, inquo.

ETYMOLOGIA.

Figura Nominum est Duplex; simplex, ut, *justus*, aut compolita, ut *injustus*.

Nomen dupliciter dicitur, Substantivum & Adjectivum, Substantivum est commune vel proprium, ut *homo*, &c.

Nominum numeri sunt Duo, Singularis, Pluralis.

Verbum duplex, Personale & Impersonale.

Supina Duo, prius in *um* Activæ, posterius in *a* Passivæ significationis.

III

ETYMOLOGIA.

Ex generibus nominum tria sunt simplicia M. F. N.

Tres sunt regulæ speciales Nominum. 1. Nomen non crescens Genitivo. 2. Crescentis acutè. 3. Crescentis graviter.

3. Modis declinatur nomen Activum, 1. Una voce & tribus particulis ut *felix*. 2. Gem. voce cum tribus Articulis, ut *omnis*, & *omne*, 3. Tribus vocibus, ut *sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*.

Tres sunt verbi personæ.

Gerun.terminationes 3. di, do, dum.

3 Gradus Comparationis, Positivus, Comparativus, Superlativus.

ETYMOLOGIA.

Declinationes Pronominum sunt

4.

4. Sunt Verborum Conjugationes, 1. *ā* ante re & ris. 2. *ē*. 3. *ē*. 4. *ī*. As in presenti perfectum format in avi. Es ui. Tertiæ Præteritum literarum ordine formas, ut a Bo, fit bi, &c. Quarta dat, is, iui.

Tempora Participiorum 4. Præs. in ans vel ens. Præteritum in tus, sus, xus. Futurum in rus, & Fut. in dus.

V 69
ETYMOLOGIA.

Verborum derivatorum genera sunt 5.

1. Inchoativa.
2. Frequentativa.
3. Diminutiva.
4. Desiderativa.
5. Imitativa.

Verborum genera, 5.

Activum, Passivum, Neutrum, Deponens, Commune.

Declinationes nominum sunt quinque.

ETYMOLOGIA.

Casus Nominum sunt sex,
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.
Abl.

Hac 6. Pronomina, Hic,
ille, iste, is, idem, & qui, Rela-
tiva dicuntur.

Modi Verborum 6. Indic.
Imp. Opt, Pot. Sub. Inf.

- Præpositiones in Compositi-
one sex sunt, Am, Di, Dis,
Re, Se, Con, quæ nunquam
extra compositionem inven-
iuntur.

ETYMOLOGIA.

Genus est sexus discretio, & sunt 7. Mas. Fem. Neu. Com. &c. Nomini accidunt Species, Figura, Numerus, Casus, Genus, Declinatio, Comparatio, eadem accidunt Pronomini si pro comparatione ponitur persona.

Participio Casus, Genus, Declinatio, Tempus, Significatio, Numerus, Figura.

Hæc 7. Pronomina Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, Derivativa sunt; ex his priora sunt Possessiva: Nostras, vestras, & cujas, nomina gentilia.

VIII

ETYMOLOGIA.

Octo sunt partes Orationis,
Nomen, Pronomen, &c.

Octo hæc Pronomina, Ego,
tu, fui, ille, ipse, iste, hic & is,
Primitiva sunt, & Demonstrativa
vocantur.

Verbo accidunt 8. Genus,
Modus, Tempus, Figura, Species,
Persona, Numerus, Conjugatio.

ETYMOLOGIA.

Partibus indeclinabilibus 9. acci-
dunt. *Adverbio.*

1. Significatio.
2. Comparatio.
3. Species.
4. Figura.

Conjunctioni.

5. Figura.
6. Potestas.
7. Ordo.

Præpositioni.

8. Casuum regimen.

Interjectioni.

9. Motus animi, ut *ha, ha, he,*
&c.

ETYMOLOGIA.

Nominum Species.
Tum Primitivorum cum Deri-
vativorum.

10. *Sunt.*

Collectivum.	Patrium.
Fictitium.	Gentile.
Interrogativum.	Patronimicum.
Redditivum.	Diminitivum.
Cardinale.	Possessivum.
Ordinale.	Materiale.
Distributivum.	Adverbiale.
Partitivum.	Locale.
Universale.	Participiale.
Particulare.	Verbale.



Omniū horarū n̄ homo.

ETYMOLOGIA.

Participium, à Nomine, Genera, Casus, & Declinationem, à verbo Tempora & Significationem, ab utroque Numerum & Figuram accipit.

Gerundia in confinio utriusque partis relinquimus utri velint sese regno addicant.

Porro, à Nomine casum, à Verbo agendi vel patiendi, vel Neutrius significationem accipiunt.

Supina omnia cum Gerundiis vocibus communia habent.



ETYMOLOGIA.

Cæterum est ratio
cognoscendi casuum
discrimina. Omnes-
que orationis partes
complectitur.



ETYMOLOGIA.

Versatur imprimis circa
investigandas Dictionum
Origines; Cicero Veriloqui-
um vocat, ab ἔτυμος verus
& λόγος sermo.

SYNTAXIS.

IPSE ex pronomini-
bus solum trium personarum
significationem repræsentat.

Laus & vituperium rei
variis modis effertur.

OPUS & USUS
Ablativum exigunt.

II

SYNTAXIS.

Hic & Ille cum ad duo anteposita referuntur, hic ad posterius & proprius, Ille ad prius & remotius referri debet.

Supina duo, Prius activæ significationis & sequitur Verbum aut Participium significans motum ad *locum*.

2. Posterius Passive, & sequitur nomina Adjectiva.

SYNTAXIS.

Concordantiæ Tres.

1. Verbum cum nominativo, numero & persona.

2. Adjectivum cum Substantivo, genere, numero & casu.

3. Relativum cum Antecedente, genere, numero & persona.

1. Gerundia in Di pendent a quibusdam tum Substantivis tum Adjectivis.

2. In Do ab his Præposit : a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro.

3. In Dum ab his, Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter.

SYNTAXIS.

1. Adjectiva quæ ad copiam egestatemve pertinent interdum Ablativo, interdum Genitivo gaudent.

2. Adjectiva regunt Ablativum significantem causam.

3. Forma vel modus rei adjicitur nominibus in Ablativo.

4. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, auferendi casum Adjectum volunt.

SYNTAXIS.

- Verba Substantiva, ut *Sum*.
2. Vocandi Passiva, ut *nominor*.
3. Gestus.
4. Omnia ferè verba post se Nominativum habent Adjectivi nominis.
5. Infinitum quoque Utrunque eisdem casus habet.

Constructio Impersonalium quintuplex. Sunt quæ Gen. quæ Dat. quæ Acc. ut decet. His attinet, pertinet, &c. proprie additur Præp. ad. His, poenitet, tædet Accus. cum Gen.

SYNTAXIS.

1. Sum Genitivum postulat significans possessionem.
2. Verba æstimandi, Genit.
3. Accusandi, Damnandi, Monendi, Absolvendi, &c.
4. Satago, Misereor, Miseresco, Gen. admittunt.
5. Reminiscor, Obliviscor, Memini, Gen. aut Acc.
6. Potior aut Genitivo aut Ablativo jungitur.

Sex Figuræ Dictionis.

SYNTAXIS.

Adjectiva quibus.

1. Comm. aut incommodum.
2. Similitudo aut diff.
3. Voluptas.
4. Submissio.
5. Aut relatio ad aliquid significatur in Dativum transeunt.
6. Et verbalia in Bilis.
7. Et Participalia in dus Dat. gaudent.

Verba transitiva cujuscunque generis, sive

1. Activi.
2. Com.
3. Dep.

Sunt quæ figurate Accusativum habent.

5. Verba rogandi.
6. Docendi.
7. Vestendi duplicem Acc.

VIII

SYNTAXIS.

Quodvis verbum admittit Ablativum significantem

1. Instrumentum.
 2. Causam.
 3. Aut modum actionis.
 4. Verba abundandi, impl. oner.
 5. Fungor, Fruor, Vtor, & similia.
 6. Mereor cum Adverbiis, bene, male, &c.
 7. Quædam accipiendi, distandi, & auf. Abl. cum Præp. optant.
 8. Verbis quibusdam additur aufferend casus per Synchdochen.
- Octo sunt figuræ Constructionis.

SYNTAXIS.

Adjectiva quæ significant

1. Desiderium.
2. Notitiam.
3. Memoriam, atque iis contraria.
4. Item Adjectiva verbalia in ax.
5. Nomina partitiva aut partitive posita.
6. Interrogativa quædam.
7. Et certa numeralia Genitivo gaudent.
8. Comparativa &
9. Superlativa Genitivum exigunt.

SYNTAXIS.

10. *Verborum genera Dativum
post se.*

1. Significantia Commodum aut Incommodum.
2. Comparandi.
3. Dandi & Reddendi.
4. Promittendi & Solvendi.
5. Imperandi & Nuntiandi.
6. Fidendi.
7. Obsequendi & Repugnandi.
8. Minandi & Irascendi.
9. Sum cum Compositis.
10. Composita cum præpositionibus
præ. ad. con. sub. ante. post. ob. in.
inter. satis. b. ne. male.



SINTAXIS.

Grata Novitas.

Figura est novata arte aliqua dicendi forma.

Dictionis Sex.

Prothesis.

Syncope.

Aphæresis.

Paragoge.

Epenthesis.

Apocope.

Constructionis. 8.

Ap. Evo. Syl. Pro. Zeug. Syn. Ant. Synech.



SYNTAXIS.

Posterius, 2 Subst. in Genit. ponitur.

Quæ per Appositionem connectuntur, excipiuntur, ut *Rex Regine maritus*.



SYNTAXIS.

Debita partium Oratio-
nis inter se Compositio
Connexioque juxta rectam
Grammatices rationem,
quæ Constructio dicitur, ex
συτάξις ordino.

These *Cards* are Ingeniously Contrived for the Comprising the General Rules of *Lilise's* Grammer, in the four principal Parts thereof, viz. *Orthographia*, *Prosodia*, *Etymologia*, and *Syntaxis*, thereby rendring it very Useful to all Persons that have already the *Latine* Tongue, for the recollecting their Memories; and also for the better Improvement of such as have made some beginnings in the study thereof; besides the Divertisements they afford in all our English Games, as other common Cards.

Advertisement.

These *Grammatical*, as also the *Geographical Cards*, so Ingeniously contrived for Improvement of *Geography*, with any sorts of *Maps* both great and small, and *Atlas's*, both for Sea and Land, and all the *Maps*, *charts*, *Books*, and *Atlas's*, made by *John Seller*, the Kings *Hydrographer*, are sold by *John Hills*, Stationer in Exchange Alley, near the *Royal-Exchange* in *London*.